Rec'd July 17 -
answ'd Aug. 19th -

Jackson Louisiana June 15th 1839

TORREY CORRESPONDENCE
HERBARIUM
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

My dear Sir

I had the pleasure days since to receive your kind favour of May 4th and hasten to answer it. I am now about leaving for my summer botanizing tour on the frontier, and hope to get north of Red River which is no doubt a fine field.

I yesterday received information from my agent in New Orleans that the promised package to you was shipped, together with a box to your care for Dr Silliman, ~~had been~~ ~~shipped~~ on board the (ship?) Ocmulgee, to the care of N. I. Lovejoy N.Y. it was hoped that they would reach N.Y. in about 15 days from that date (June 9th) In your package are three others which I hope will not give you trouble to forward to their destin=
=ations. The package to Prof. Philippi I am anxious should reach him if possible; if not pray dis=
=pose of it as you see fit.

All the botanical information I can get will of course be at your service; for I think that a work such as you are now engaged in is the great desideratum with American botanists. I have had plants for years on hand which I have deter=
=mined satisfactorily only since your 2 Nos. reached me. The Cocculus Carolinianus I looked upon as a new species of menispermum or new genus. I have had many plants, undetermined, perhaps new, but being left to depend solely on the meagre and often wrong discriptions of some of our botanists, and without the facil=
=ities which many enjoy of comparing with accu=
=rately labelled herbaria, I have been obliged to leave them unlabelled, or lay hold on the altr=

Any thing directed as follows will reach me
W. M. Carpenter
Jackson
care of Mr Wm Hoover
New Orleans

John

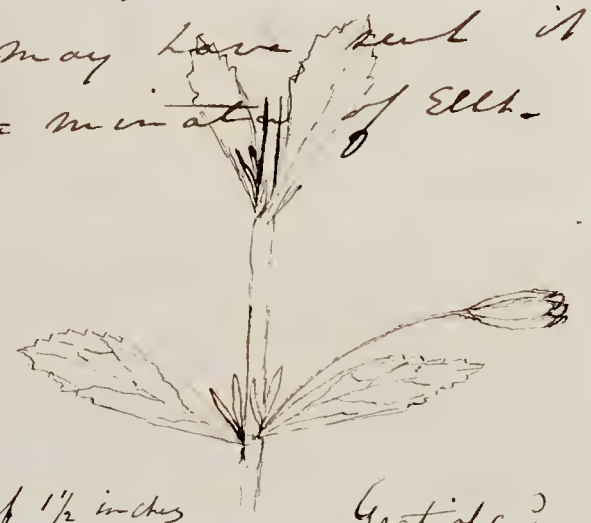
-native of many who consider every plant as of a new species, which varies from what is to them, its normal growth, I have always chosen the first as the most safe for myself and least prejudicial to science.

In our future correspondence you will perhaps find some of my statements respecting the size of plants in the south, as inclining to extravagance, If however you have travelled in our delta you will at once know that it is not exaggeration. For example, in vol 1. p. 260. Fl. N. A. you state as follows of the Bauhinia volubilis "climbing to the height of 12 or 15 ft." In Louisiana trees exceeding 100 ft in height are sometimes completely covered by it, and I believe that vines of it are common here which would measure more that 200 ft,; and would have a circumference near the root, of 6 to 9 inches, or a diameter of 2 to 3 inches. In like manner the Aspidium Cristatum is stated to grow 1 ft. high; (you give it 1½ ft in your Comp. of Fl of N. & M. States) now in my next package to you I will send you a specimen from our marshes, of 5 ft high. Also the Woodwardia virginica grows in our rich swamps to the ht. of 5 to 6 ft. Now these things are sufficient to make the young botanist doubt that he holds in his hand the plant described, and would be enough in the hands of some american botanist to give rise to a dozen new species.

Since I sent your last package I have found several plants not before found in this region as follows. Ptelea trifoliata. April. 12 ft. Polygonum punctatum? May. Scostale except the racemes which are ascending with the summit cernuous. Stems Red. 12 inches long. &c.

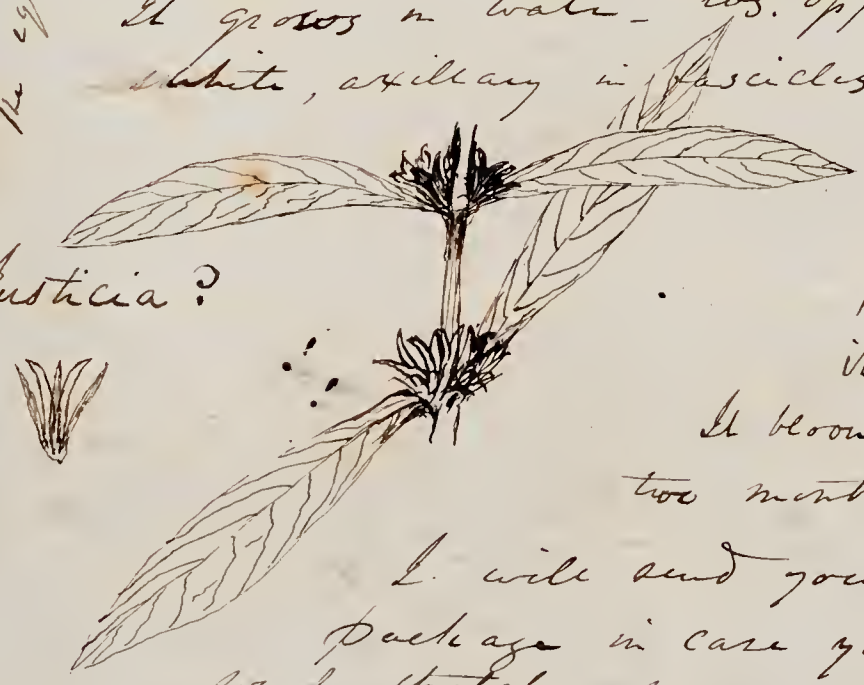
Erigeron heterophyllum? & E strigosum. A pers?

Rhynchospora? Stem prostrate, geniculate, many radiating from a common root - rooting at each joint - Stem flattened verti=
=cally - Fls fasciled, fascicles sessile & pedunculate, (panicled?) -
A Gratiola? which I found many years since but retained only
one specimen (I gave the rest to Dr Ingalls I believe, who
may have sent it to you; usually generally the G. Acu=
=minata of Ell. Root perennial - Stems many from the same
root forming bunches, terete at base
somewhat 4=sided at & near the top, &
with the whole plant very glabrous -
Leaves opposite, lanceolate, wedge-form or taper=
=ing & entire at base - acute, serrate above
the middle - (not acuminate or very slightly
so). peduncles about as long as the leaves,
very slender - Calyx unequal (in breadth), as long as the corolla - Corolla
4-parted? - Stamens 4, fertile - Grows in damp places - Texas
especially at Buhler's Plains (Small Prairie) - Turns very black,
in drying - Another plant which I have had for 6 or 8
years belongs to the Nat. Ord. Acanthaceae, allied to Jus=
=ticia, (but not a Justicia?) # [redacted] may have [redacted]
this also as we have collected it together, (I did not have
specimens on either occasion of sending you plants) -
It grows in water - leaves opposite very long & narrow, acute at each end, the flowers
white, axillary in fascicles? numerous in each axil -



leaf 1½ inches
stem 1 to 1½ ft.

Gratiola?



Justicia?

This plant does not agree with any genus that I am familiar with * I have hesitated to name it - but Dr Riddell has called it Eberlia - Is it a new Genus? -

It blooms in May & remains in bloom one or two months - Growing 2-3 ft high - Very Common in water

I will send you specimens of these in my next package in case you may not recognize in my rough sketches, some common weeds -

* Corolla 4-parted, (somewhat 2-lipped) - divisions nearly equal; filaments 2. stigma 1. capsule elongated - 2-valved - 2-celled - many seeded - opening elastically from the summit - dissepiments contrary -

It differs from Justicia in the genicula or floral characters, which seems to agree well as to the equality of the corolla

TORREY CORRESPONDENCE HERBARIUM COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

endeavour to repay you as you may desire. I would be glad to get almost any thing from your region, as my collections of northern plants are not by any means full. The plants from the Rocky Hudson will be highly acceptable - also from Long Island & New Jersey. You cannot write too particularly in what you send. You shall hear from me when I return, and will most probably get a shipment. Very respectfully Your Obdt Servt. W. M. Carpenter

LOKS JUN 15 1870

Prof. Gray
Cambridge
Mass.
Care of Prof. Agassiz
Museum Comp. Zoology
New Cambridge
Mass.

6.

LORIN CONRADSPONDENCE HERBARIUM COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

When I wrote to you last I was almost in despair about my plants which the insects were destroying by hundred, and had I found no means to check their ravages I had determined to exchange them all for minerals. but I now think that I can, when I get good paper, put an end to their work, I would on this account prefer to exchange for plants instead of minerals or fossils. Any thing therefore which you may choose to send me in the way of botany will be gladly accepted and I will on my part

Recd March 3rd 1840.

GRAY CORRESPONDENCE
HERBARIUM
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

7 Vulpia [illegible] var 7 in [illegible]

3 Poa" [illegible]

No 4 Uniola reflexa Hale" — perhaps new — but like a long — U. gracilis

4 bis — U. gracilis — var? —

2 "Intermediate" — Setaria — near viridis but probably distinct, & one of the foreign ones —

Cyperaceae

31. Cyp. [illegible] — Rhynchospora —

34 Cyp. [illegible] — cyperologia

38 — Cyp. [illegible] stuff form [illegible]

9 — flavescens

21 — Cyp. [illegible] — S. cyp.

26 — Cyp. [illegible] of [illegible]

28 Cyp. [illegible] fl. in [illegible]

C. [illegible]

[illegible] — C. [illegible]

24 — C. strigosus. [illegible]

38 Var of same — [illegible]

[illegible]

Baltimore multiflt. " Helen [illegible]

22. Rudbeckia – near R. grandiflt. DC.

23 — undet.d. near R. nitida Nutt. S. [illegible]

52. Helenium – supposed by Carpenter to be the true H. quadr. title I named his No. 41. (Cart package) 20 – (a very diff.t plant)

This may be the true H. quadr.

Boltonia ~~flocculosa~~ diffusa " " : yes

49. Cirsium undulatum ?" seems to be

48 C. flatmorum ?" rather uncertain

[illegible] occurred in abdomen
[illegible] winged branches [illegible]

Polygonum [illegible] write you

No. 26 [illegible] is [illegible]
29 [illegible] [illegible]
footstalks - I scarcely believe [illegible]
[illegible]

Lawson - no No. - [illegible] I [illegible]
[illegible] with any of [illegible]

43 [illegible] [illegible]
many [illegible]

TORREY CORRESPONDENCE
HERBARIUM
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

Aconite [illegible]
— [illegible]

19. Did [illegible] to you. [illegible]
[illegible] to you
No. 25 [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

17 [illegible] — [illegible]
24 Bryonia - - not always [illegible]
- [illegible] [illegible]
50 [illegible]

63.

and March 3rd

Rec.d Feb.y 6th,

Jackson La. Jan.y 18th. 1840

LIBRARY
NEW YORK
BOTANICAL
GARDEN.

My dear Sir

I sent a package, to Mr. Flower. N. Orleans to be sent to you — He informs me that the package was shipped by the Ship Saratoga, some time since. I enclosed with your package another to my excellent friend Dr Hale. of Alexandria. La, to the care of Mr. F. N.O. and he being engaged at the time, another friend of mine attended to the ship= =ment — but not having seen my letter of directions he shipped the entire package to you, so that you will recieve Dr Hale's package also, and I would be obliged if you would send it immediately back to Mr William Flower, N. O. in order that it may be sent to the proper destination — I would not care about it but that the package contains some plants which Dr. H. is anxious to get, and of which I cannot send other du= =plicates — I would be very glad if you would take the trouble of correcting and criticizing my naming as I am anxious to have my herba= =rium correctly named — Also please to let me hear the results of the comparason of my new plants, sent to Europe by Dr Gray — In haste I remain — Very resp.y

Your Obd.t. Servt.

Wm. Carpenter

To

John Torrey M.D.

Given by A. M. VAIL. from the J. D. Crooke Collection

Oct.

I send him a few things that I have collected this spring, there are many others I would like to send you but my health has been so bad for the last week that I have not been able to go through my spring's collection. It was my intention to send you a good package when my friend, Professor Cubi and Mr Thorpe go north, but as they leave much sooner than they expected I send you this, and wait for some other opportunity to send you a good package, which I will do soon. I am waiting in breathless anxiety to see your work completed, it will be of great importance to us who live out of the way of good collections, of the books, through which the descriptions of many of our plants are scattered. It is now impossible for us to know when we have a new plant without reference to others, and though this is a pleasant way of obtaining information, it is a tedious one.

In one of your letters written

ASHLEY CORRESPONDENCE
HERBARIUM
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

[Planera aquatica fr! Botrychium not van Vey. - not bulbous! - see Dunc.; Graphium unifl.

about the last of last summer you mentioned that you had a package nearly ready to send to me - and as you mention nothing of it in your last, I fear it may have been sent, and miscarried, for I lost 2 in that way last year. If you have not sent it yet, it might be well to get a bill of lading for it, I have never lost one thus secured - Direct the package to the care of "Mr William Flower New Orleans" -

I should be glad to get addition, to my collections of Northern plants in exchange for southern - and if any of your friends would like to exchange, please to put them in the way, for I would be glad to send them sets of our plants By the way I suppose there is no doubt that Prof. Shuppard received this package? If he did he has been very still about for he has not acknowledged it -

Very Resp. your obt. servt.

Wm Carpenter

Ans.d March 11th 1841

Jackson. Louisiana Oct. 29th 1840

My dear Sir

A few days since, I had the pleasure of receiving your kind favour of Oct. 10th acknowledging the receipt of a small parcel of plants which I sent to you last April – I cannot express the chagrin that I felt on hearing that the parcel had just reached you, and feel that I owe you an apology for sending it by such faithless hands – It will be sufficient to say that the plants were put up to be sent by my careful and punctual friend Prof. Cubi; but by misunderstanding and contrary to my intentions they went by Mr Thorpe, who by this piece of management, and this alone, ~~x~~ got a letter to you from me, which I gave him in hopes that his strong propensity to make distinguished acquaintances, might overcome his characteristic want of punctuality – But enough of this — It gives me great satisfaction to learn that you found the plants interesting and acceptable – – – To your queries respecting them I can answer as follows – The Gnaphalium monocephalum # I found about 3 or 4 years since but in only one limited locality, & then called it by this name, but with some doubt whether the peculiarity was constant – but during the present year I have found five limited but very prolific patches of it, on the tops of abrupt bluffs and in one or two places in the pine woods – It seems however to flourish best on the precipitous of bluffs near the top where the ground is well shaded – here it forms patches 4 or 5 yards in dimension; There are generally 2 beds, within 40 or 50 paces of each other, the one containing plants bearing fertile, the other plants bearing sterile fls – This I have observed in every locality – The plants seem to propagate mainly by stolons or runners from the old plants, as in G. Plantaginea — Altogether I have perhaps seen more than 500 or perhaps 1000 plants in flower, and assure you that the plants sent you fully illustrate the characters of the species, and I consider my name as decidedly suitable to it – I also saw the plant, but not in bloom of course, in June 1837, on the pine hills, near the Sabine River – – My Botrychium # bulbosum shall be attended to next spring, I will endeavour to furnish

(note – The plants marked thus # I thought were labelled in your package; if not it was an oversight in me, as I sent them thus named to Nuttall & others, last spring)

GRAY CORRESPONDENCE HERBARIUM COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS UNIVERSITY

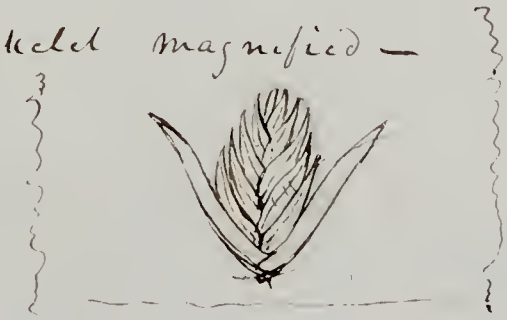
you and your friends abundantly ~~[illegible]~~ spring — You say nothing of the little cyperon sent in the same parcel, and which I thought was new — Respecting the Acer, Hooker must be right, if he made a species of it distinct from A. Rubrum & dasycarpum — In the spring I compared it with the plates of Mx, Arb. For. and with the descriptions of those sps by all our botanists, and am satisfied that it must be new or a very distinct var. of A. dasycarpum, with which it agrees in the whiteness of the leaves & some other secondary characters — The A. dasycarpum I believe is confined to low lands, perhaps to swamps; this sp. grows only on grounds, that are covered the greater part of the year with water (in ponds & in low swamps of the Miss. R. which are subject to annual inundations — The fruit sent you was collected after ~~[illegible]~~ most trees of the kind had lost their fruit, and it was falling from the one from which the specimens were obtained — so that they must have attained the full size, though some trees do bear a little larger, (they had fallen at that time). It agrees also with dasycarpum in blooming very early, as the fruit had mostly fallen by the 20th. of March of the present year — I will endeavour next spring to get drawings made of it in the various stages, though I know of no one at present here that could do it satisfactorily, If I can do no better I will make the best sketches of it that I can.... Planera gmelini, shall be supplied to you in every stage you desire — As shall all those you desire, Viburnums, galium & doubtful compositae —.

I have been zealously employed during the present year in investigating the botany of this region as far round as my leisure would permit me to range — I will proceed to give you some results of my observations — — —

1st. The grass sent you as "Agrostis indica? a large var", is I think, not only a distinct sp, but also a distinct genus, not yet described by American botanists, and as far as I can see by Europeans, I therefore think that it is new, or not described in any of our works on botany — The flowers are not those of Agrostis and are arranged in compressed spiketets of 8 and 10 fls; at the base of each of these spiketets is a pair of large, opposite glumes, (glumaceous bractea or involucres) — These spiketets are sessile, arranged in racemose, paniculate,

spikes — (For spikelets, see rough sketch) — It is undoubtedly one of the Festucaceae

spikelet magnified —



but that is the only conclusion I can arrive at upon the subject — the glumes of the individual fl. are singularly bearded along (I believe) the keel and some of the edges — — —

Having requested a friend to send me good specimens of Digitaria glabra I have compared my species (marked No. 33 of your 3rd parcel) tabulated to you ("D. glabra ??" in great doubt) — and find it as I suspected distinct from that sps., and need — description — 2nd D. Compressa (Carpenter MSS. synopsis of pls. of Ga.), "Culm compressed, almost ancipitous, furrowed on one side, which gives the upper part of the culm the 3-quetrous form, with 2 of the sides convex, the other concave — Lvs. keeled, subacute, glabrous except the edges which are slightly ciliated, and towards the base ciliate; those of the stem rather short, rounded at point — sheaths compressed, glabrous; those of the culm elongated — Spikes 2 or 3, generally a conjugate pair at top, and a single one a little below the top of the culm — racks slightly flexuous, fls, from alternate buds, solitary, sessile — glumes of calyx equal — of corolla shorter — anthers & stigma purple — seed lanceolate, compressed, purplish — — — covers old fields with a thick carpet, — spreads rapidly by rooting stolons — closely allied to D. paspaloides — It is a short grass on old fields, but in woods tall — — —

Another Digitaria — 3rd D. autumnalis (Carpenter, MSS. N. fls. Ga.) description, "Culm erect, 3 ft. high, terete, glabrous, a little geniculate at base, slightly enlarged at the joints, — Leaves lanceolate, tapering at point, rough on the edges, particularly towards the point, where they are finely serrulate; striate, with the minute nerves finely serrulate or thicose beneath — Sheaths short, those near the base of the stem villous, while those of higher on the culm are glabrous — Spikes 3 to 6, arranged irregularly at and near the top of the culm, elongated, slender — racks flexuous, triquetrous, decidedly serrulate on the angles — Fls. from alternate buds, 3 or 4 from each bud, one sessile, the others on unequal pedicels varying from one to 3 lines long, pedicels also 3-quetrous, with the angles serrulate — Calyx lanceolate, nearly equal, striate, — Seed purple, compressed, flattened on one side..... Grows tall — Found on

I have found an epitelous inflorescence — Have you ever seen D. filiva take this form? —

THE CONDENSER
IN BOTANY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

Bahler's plains (small prairies) Parish of East Baton Rouge and East Feliciana —
In seed during the present month — in general appearance it is between
D. Compressa and D. sanguinalis (the large var, of this region) - but has no real
affinity with either or with D. paspaloides which grows abundantly in the same
Loc — — — — 4th. Andropogon gracilis (Carpenter MSS. Synops.) It agrees generally
with A. Virginica, but has a hair like invol. as in Eriantherus, there also other
peculiarities — about prairies Feliciana — — also a var of the same
from Pine woods Feliciana — — Besides Oenothera sensitilis & obtusiloba —
I have found another var of the same sp., which I have called O. repanda
(MS. Synops) divisions of the leaves repand on the edges, some times, repandly sinuate (but never
so as to be lobed) — Besides the ordinary form of Tradescantia vir=
=ginica, I find here two vars which I have named T. virginica
var (pubescens & gracilis. MS. Synops) These two vars probably consti
=tute the T. virg. var, pilosa of Lehm. (ind. sem. hort. hamb.) — — T. Rosa. Tein=
=turierii (Carpenter Synops. MS.) Stem glabrous, prickly, climbing over small shrubs,
smaller branches have stout recurved prickles at the base of most of
the petioles, and a few small ones scattered irregularly — petioles gland=
=ularly hispid, generally auriculate; leaflets generally 3 or 5 —, ovate, acute,
acutely and sometimes doubly serrate, glabrous, pale beneath — Fls, in small
terminal corymbs — Calyx pubescent; segments lanceolate or lanceolate;
petals obcordate, pale red — Fruit nearly globular, with peduncles glandularly
hispid — Bellevue Prairies & woods, Opelousas — — This was sent in
my 1st or 2nd packet, and you thought it was a var of lævigata
or new — It is not like the R. lævigata at all, when growing —
10 — Smilax Caroliniana, besides the 3 vars of Ell I have a remarkable
one, which I have called, Var rigida (Synopsis MS) — Lvs. perennial, long,
narrow-lanceolate, coriaceous, rigid, glabrous & shining above, glaucous beneath —
— Fls yellowish white with a greenish tinge; berry obovate, black with a glau=
=cous hue, generally one or two, on a dark brown peduncle 1½ or 2 inches
long — Tree 20 or 25 ft. high, erect slender and crooked, with few crooked
branches near the top, which have lvs & pet. only on their extremities, —
the lvs are alternate stiffly erect, give a peculiar rigid appearance to the
top of the tree — The young branches, peduncles & petioles are

BURKLEY COMMISSIONER
HERBARIUM
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

No. 1. Populus - Shore of Lake - monilifera

3 Scirpus subterminalis

"Habenaria Aquonemis" hyperborea

Cacalia - Kalamazoo Co. - tuberosa Nutt.

Tofieldia - See Gray's manuf.

"Porcia linearis" - yes

No. 4 ~~Not~~ "Habenaria gracilis?" H. leucophaea Nutt.

No. 29 - Gymnadenia - indefinita -

13 "Rosa Carolina" "flandrina Ait

Aller F - Chrysopsis ~~oblo~~

Carex B. Scirpoidea Mx (Coorn. Schoddania Hornemann

It occurs in small amorphous masses, & in minute crystals, disseminated in granite ~~as~~ aggregate ~~of~~ consisting of Quartz, Albite, Talc, ~~Lith~~ Lepidolite, Manganesian garnet, beryl, chrysoberyl. The amorphous masses, which are probably very imperfect crystals, are from one fourth to half an inch in diameter, of a grayish black color with the surface always more or less iridescent. It is opaque. ~~with~~ The structure is imperfectly foliated. Fracture somewhat ~~imperfectly~~ conchoidal. It is not magnetic, either before or after being heated with charcoal. It is is sufficiently hard to scratch glass, but not to strike fire with steel. The powder is very dark brown. Sp. gr. 6... Before the blowpipe it is nearly infusible, the smallest fragment being slightly rounded on the edges. Borax dissolves it ~~though imperfectly~~ ~~with producing~~ a very slowly, ~~in~~ forming with it ~~a almost colorless~~ pale yellowish glass. A small quantity was fused with 6 parts of potash & one of borax. A mass of a ~~the~~ deep green colour was obtained. ~~Muriatic dissolves~~ Muriatic poured on this left this left a white powder, ~~which~~ which from the small quantity of the re operated upon could not be satisfactorily examined, but is supposed to be oxyd of columbium. The muriatic solution was found to contain ~~traces~~ of manganese.

The crystals, ~~very~~ are minute, being seldom greater in diameter than a common pin, & often much less. ~~They are rectangular prisms, with the surface a pretty strong lustre extremely.~~ Externally they have have a pretty strong lustre ~~&~~ with a tinge of metallic blue. The greater no. are imbedded in the feldspar matrix. Long interrupted striations. The form of the crystal ~~is~~ that of a ~~rectangular~~ prism, truncated upon the lateral edges & terminated by 4 sided pyramids. Sometimes the pyramid is truncated at the summit. According to Phillips the primary form appears to be a rectangular prism. The following figures represent two of the crystals, with measurements of some of the angles taken with a reflecting goniometer. No. 1. much resembles a figure in the last edition of Phillips mineralogy, except in some minor truncations.

If I am correct in my determination of the Haddam mineral from, we have, perhaps a clue to the discovery of the long lost Columbite. ~~The Original specimen~~ ~~not~~ ~~of the original specimen~~. The original specimen is said to have been found near New London, which is not more than 25 miles from Haddam, ~~[illegible]~~ ..... It is true the largest piece of the ~~only specimen~~ from the latter locality ~~have~~ does not much exceed half an inch in diameter, while that in the Peterson museum weighs several ounces, but there can be little doubt that larger masses will yet be discovered. ~~[illegible]~~ There is another circumstance which favors the opinion of the identity of the newly discovered mineral & that analyzed by Hatchett, which is its specific gravity. The ~~[illegible]~~ North American & Swedish columbite were observed by Dr Wollaston to differ very very materially in their sp. gr., the former being about 5.93 - the latter nearly 7.95. ~~[illegible]~~ The cause of this difference was supposed by the acute philosopher to be small cavities in the American mineral & in confirmation of this opinion I would mention that the Haddam Columbite when immersed in water continued to give out minute bubbles of air for a considerable time, after which its sp. gr. was much increased.

TOMBY COLLEGE SPECIMEN HERBARIUM COLUMBIA

The history of the discovery of Columbium is recorded in almost every work on Chemistry & Mineralogy, & is familiar to all who have made these sciences their study. The identity of this metal with the "Tantalum" of Ekeberg has hardly been questioned, since the accurate Comparative experiments of Wollaston were published in 1809. Though there ~~were~~ 22 years since Mr. Hatchett made his interesting discovery, the only North American specimen of Columbite known until lately was the original specimen in the British museum. Even the precise locality of that is not known. It is said to have been sent many years since by Gov. Winthrop of Connecticut to Sir Hans Sloane, who was then P. of R.S. ~~& was the President of the Royal Society, but on his death, after whose death it became, along with the whole collection of that celebrated patron of Nat. Hist., the property of the~~ According to a notice in the vol. of the New York Medical Repository, the locality is said to be near a spring not far from the house of Gov. Winthrop, at New London. It has however been many times searched for without success; & some intelligent mineralogists have doubted whether the specimen in the British museum was found in Connecticut, or even ~~whether it was found~~ in any part of ~~North America~~ this country, but that it was a Swedish specimen of Tantalite which had by mistake been labelled as North American.

In a collection of minerals which I sent several years since to Count Trolle Wachtmeister of Christianstadt, this distinguished ~~gentleman~~ savant informed me, that in a specimen of the Haddam rock which contains the Chrysoberyl &c. the celebrated Berzelius had detected the Tantalite, & that it exactly resembled that of Finbo in Sweden. A notice of this discovery I published in the . . volume of Silliman's Journal. ~~This circumstance~~ but it has been overlooked by Cleveland, in the 2nd edition of his mineralogy & also by Phillips in his recent & ~~no~~ most excellent work. ~~Learned~~ As soon as I received this interesting information, I examined attentively the one or two ~~remain~~ specimens of the Haddam rock remaining in my possession, but without finding the substance which I supposed Berzelius alluded to; & since that time until ~~about a month since~~ lately I had made no other search for it. A few ~~weeks~~ since however, on examining some splendid specimens ~~presented me by Col. Gibbs~~ remarkable of the above mentioned rock, ~~which is an aggregate of F.~~ presented me by Col. Gibbs, I observed disseminated through one of them several small masses of a blackish ~~substance~~ having the appearance of an ore of manganese. On a more attentive examination it appeared to possess some unusual characters, & at last I observed a considerable number of minute ~~crystals~~ which appeared to belong to same substance. It occurred to me that this was the Tantalite of Berzelius, ~~and~~ and ~~some experiments~~ a chemical examination ~~made of a small portion of the~~ of a small portion of the mineral which I could procure left little doubt on the subject.

The following is a more particular description of the mineral. —

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